FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 31 *14 February 1978*

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Liberation Committee Opens Meeting in Tripoli A 1 1/A5
Meeting Begins A 1 1/A5
Officials Elected A 2 1/A6
Al-Qadhdhafi Address A 2 1/A6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Cites Conditions for Peace B 1 1/A10
Administrators Visit Resettled Farmers in Hararge B 1 1/A10
Former EPRP Youth Publicly Confess, Ask Pardon B 2 1/A11

SOMALIA

Mogadiscio Denies Ethiopians Recapture Territory B 2 1/A11
AFP Report B 2 1/A11
Siad Barre Assesses Soviet-Cuban Invasion B 3 1/A12
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 13 Feb 78]

TANZANIA

Minister Condemns Internal Settlement in Rhodesia B 7 1/B2

UGANDA

Minister Extends Invitation to U.S. Congressmen B 7 1/B2
Kampala Sees Major Breakthrough in Ties With Kenya B 8 1/B3
Amin Hails Libyan, Sudanese Move To Restore Ties B 8 1/B3
Libyans Receive Gifts, Message for Al-Qadhdhafi B 9 1/B4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

President Malloum Urges Quick End to Fighting C 1 1/B5
Algerian Government Sends Special Envoy to Ndjamena C 1 1/B5

CONGO

Head of Ngouabi Assassin Unit Found, Killed C 2 1/B6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Neto Urges Angolan Defense Against South Africa E 1 1/B7
Neto Notes Difficulties in Ties With Portugal E 2 1/B8
TANJUG Cites BORBA on Political Trends in Angola E 3 1/B9
TANJUG Reports New UNITA, South African Attacks E 4 1/B10
Communique Issued on Minister's Visit to Romania [cross-reference] E 4 1/B10

MALAWI

Minister Calls for Increased Trade With Israel E 4 1/B10
Ehrlich Comments on Relations E 5 1/B11

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Opposes Rhodesian Internal Settlement E 5 1/B11
Development Minister Leaves for Visit to Tanzania E 6 1/B12
Solidarity Committee Head Meets Foreign Minister E 6 1/B12
Kruger Ends Visit E 6 1/B12

RHODESIA

Salisbury Reports Terrorist, Security Operations E 7 1/B13

SOUTH AFRICA

Vorster: No Statement on New York Talks Now E 7 1/B13
Israeli Minister Comments on Results of Visit E 7 1/B13
Cooperation Agreement Signed E 8 1/B14
Botha: Uranium Enrichment Plant To Be Expanded E 9 1/C1
Namibian Administrator Calls for End to Violence E 9 1/C1
Ovambo Protests Border Violations by Terrorists E 10 1/C2

ZAMBIA

Foreign Minister Says Frontline States United E 10 1/C2
Rumored List of 'Official Candidates' Denied E 10 1/C2

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OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE OPENS MEETING IN TRIPOLI

LD131540Y Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 13 Feb, JANA--Foreign ministers of African countries begin here today deliberating the situation of the liberation struggle in the continent, especially coordination of their efforts.

They have gathered here for the 30th session of the coordination committee for African liberation, beginning its sessions later in the day.

The latest arrivals in Tripoli included OAU Secretary General William Eteki, Moroccan Minister [as received] of State for Foreign Affairs Abderrahmane Baddou and Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe.

Delegations of Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea, Egypt, Senegal, Botswana and Liberia also arrived here yesterday.

OAU Secretary General William Eteki told JANA on arrival the holding of the committee meetings in the land of the First September Revolution was proof enough that the committee will take decisions and measures which will serve the liberation causes of Africa.

He condemned the Western countries for their continued intereference in the issues and problems concerning purely the African Continent.

William Eteki stressed that the African Continent will solve its own problems and was capable to do so. And any solution which does not conform to our principles and ambitions will not be acceptable to us.

The Zimbabwe nationalist leader, Robert Mugabe, lauded the moral, material and political support extended by the Jamahiriyah for the liberation movements of Africa and said the holding of the committee meetings in Tripoli gives it strength to take effective decisions for the liberation causes.

He said the racist minority regime in Zimbabwe was trying its best to impede the work of the committee by attempting to destroy all the liberation movements.

Robert Mugabe said he was confident that the coordination committee will strongly support the struggle of the nationalist Patriotic Front to liberate the African man and he called on the African countries to unite their efforts to fight colonialism, Zionism, racism and imperialism.

The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, in a statement to JANA on his arrival lauded the efforts of the Jamahiriyah for the cause of the African Continent.

Dr. Peter Onu, the assistant under-secretary for political affairs of the Organization of African Unity also arrived here last evening.

Meeting Begins

LD132330Y Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 13, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolution, here this evening opened the coordination committee meetings for liberation of the African Continent.

The opening ceremony was attended by foreign ministers and delegations from several African countries besides the prime minister of the Federation of Arab Republics Ahmed al Khatib and speaker of the Federal Parliament Bashir Rabti.

Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, William Eteki was also present besides heads of peoples committees and ambassadors and diplomats in the Jamahiriyah.

Officials Elected

LD132332Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] The coordination committee for the liberation of Africa, which opened its meeting in Tripoli this evening, has decided to consider the opening speech made by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as a working paper for the session. The proposal which was put forward by the Algerian delegate was unanimously approved.

Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam Turayki, leader of Jamahiriyah delegation to the 30th session of the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa has been unanimously elected chairman of the session. Leader of the Liberian delegation has been elected first deputy chairman, leader of the Mozambique delegation as second deputy chairman and leader of the Cameroon delegation as rapporteur.

Al-Qadhdhafi Address

LD132237Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1827 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, at the opening of the 30th session of the African Liberation Committee in Tripoli on 13 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, it pleases me to welcome you for the second time to our country. Your meeting for the second time here is a great honor to our country; at the same time it underlines the great role being played by our country in supporting the struggle for freedom, and especially in Africa.

As we are meeting, brothers, to continue the coordination of efforts to achieve the liberation of the rest of the positions still occupied by colonialism, we are confronted with a new attempt to bring back colonialism to Africa. We have to add to our agenda and to our efforts, which we are coordinating for the completion of the liberation of Africa, we must add this attempt to the program and we must take it into account, because if it succeeds we will have lost all the gains we have made in our efforts for the liberation of Africa.

Colonialism had been kicked out and is now trying to creep back into Africa. If we allow it to do so, we will lose all the gains we made in our efforts to kick out colonialism. The attempt to link Africa through an alliance with Europe is a colonialist attempt which must be rejected by the Africans. African nations must be their own allies.

The attempt to protect the interests of some European countries on African soil--such as their trade, supplies and the rights of their citizens--is a filthy colonialist attempt which must be resisted by the Africans. It must be rejected. Any attempt by states outside Africa to claim trusteeship over resolving the problems of Africa is a colonialist attempt which we must resist.

The five-power group dealing with the problem of Namibia is a kind of trusteeship on Africa which must be rejected. The African peoples must support the struggle of the people of Namibia so that they can wrest their independence like their neighbors, the people of Angola, did.

The European group tackling the problem of the Horn of Africa is openly interfering in the affairs of Africa; this must be rejected. The problem of the Horn of Africa is an internal African problem which we can tackle by African methods and within our African organization. Any attempt to take it out of this framework is an attempt to internationalize the conflicts so as to throw the door open to various foreign interferences in Africa.

These issues concern us. We are a coordination committee for the liberation of Africa from colonialism. At this stage in particular, the African Continent is not without internal problems; but regardless of their number and causes, these problems are the responsibility of the OAU and of the Africans themselves.

Yes, there is a conflict in the Horn of Africa, it is a bloody conflict; but regardless of its magnitude it is Africa which is responsible for it and which must face it on a bilateral or broader level up to the OAU.

There is also a bloody conflict taking place on a part of African soil, in the Sahara--Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro--but it in fact is an internal African conflict; Africa must bear its responsibility and face it at a bilateral level or at any level up to the OAU.

There is a conflict taking place inside Chad; it is a sister and a neighboring country; a neighbor of this soil where we are meeting; but it is a purely Chad problem; an internal problem between the Chadian people themselves.

But it is strange to hear some voices which want to exploit this internal conflict which is the responsibility of the Chad people so as to return anew to colonizing Africa and to use this intervention for the protection of colonialist interests and most certainly not in the interests of the Chadian people and the Africans in general. The Africans are responsible for internal conflicts and are capable of resolving them; we must categorically refuse any foreign interference in the affairs and quarrels of Africa.

Foreign countries have no business in the African Continent except for the presence of the colonialist forces in some part of southern Africa; this is the only arena where, we admit, there are foreign forces which are a party to the problem. We have to face them by continuing the armed struggle so as to defeat the rest of the colonialist and racist positions in Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and the Reunion Island.

As for the voices which are howling today, seeking to exploit the African problems--I mean African voices--I have dealt with the foreign voices which want to exploit internal disputes so as to enter through the window after having been thrown out through the door.

There are African voices which want to tackle the African problems in a way tantamount to pouring oil on the fire. This is a foolish method which we detest. We must slam the door in its face. We must slap its face so that they shut up.

If an African party wants to support another African party over an internal problem by arms, this means that this first party wants to start a fire in Africa. War, of whatever nature, is a fire which must be contained and put out. This applies to African internal disputes.

Someone said: I want to send Chad arms and military aid. Will this resolve the problem of Chad, a poor country which is suffering from a civil war? Does this statement come from an African official who enjoys respect in the African community? It is an irresponsible statement; a statement which shows foolishness; it also shows that the one who made it is an agent of colonialism and that colonialism is using him as a cat's paw to ruin Africa and start wars in it.

Those who want to tackle the problem of the Horn of Africa--I mean the African parties which want to tackle the problem of the Horn of Africa by sending arms and military supplies to the conflicting parties--are making a subversive attempt which is bound to fan the flames in the Horn of Africa so that the great powers will find an excuse to enter in a part of the African Continent of whose strategic position you are aware, that of the Horn of Africa.

He who wants to tackle the problem of the Horn of Africa must do so with wisdom and with a spirit of responsibility; he must appreciate the higher interests of Africa; his intervention must not be used an an excuse by the foreign powers to interfere in Africa.

We call for the problem in the Horn of Africa to be tackled by negotiations, in an African spirit which bears its responsibility. We tackle it in a peaceful way, these are the areas which need peace.

But there can be no peace between us and the racists, whether in Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe or Namibia. The question between us and the racists in Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Reunion is not a question of peace; it is a question of an enemy occupying a land from which we must kick him out.

But we must offer true peace to resolve our problem in the Horn of Africa; to help our sister Chad to find a national reconciliation between the Chad Liberation Front and the Ndjamena government. We must also find a way to resolve the problem of the Sahara--the people of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro.

We still hope that the OAU conference which will be held especially to tackle this problem will succeed and enable these people to determine their destiny, that the conflicting parties will respect one another, that Africa will be able to put out the flames of this fire in the Sahara. After that we shall close the door to colonialism which wants an excuse to enter, through the Sahara problem, into Africa.

We hope that African reason, African wisdom and African responsibility will make it possible to find a solution to the conflict taking place now in the Horn of Africa among the Africans themselves.

My country is still exerting efforts--there is no doubt that many of you have become aware of this--to find a national reconciliation between the Ndjamena government and the Chad Liberation Front, proceeding from the fact that this country is our neighbor; it is backward and needs support and economic building; it does not need war; Chad does not need arms or military supplies; it needs peace and economic supplies.

Chad has suffered drought; it has suffered from colonialism; perhaps it is these elements which prompted the Chad people to revolt in an attempt to improve their social conditions.

Here before you I emphatically disgrace and accuse those who have made these statements or are making these attempts. I accuse them of stupidity and of being agents of colonialism in ruining Africa.

We must put an end to them, to those who boast and want to send to the poor peoples who have been afflicted with civil war and internal revolutions more gunpowder to fan the flames there. I do not want to mention them by name, because they are too contemptible to be named.

There was a grave problem in a sister and neighbor country, Sudan, between the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese National Front. Thanks to efforts by my country there has been reconciliation in Sudan. Sudan has gone a long way toward resolving this problem.

I regret that a number of African states have not yet paid their share into the liberation budget. This negligence is unjustified and in the end it will have an impact on our fighters in Africa, who rely on assistance from us, their brethern in other independent countries. At the moment I do not like to present to you regrets and a review of problems; I must offer something positive and useful. I should like to say that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is prepared to pay the share of the states who have been late in paying into the organization's budget, to pay on their behalf so that in the future these states can pay these instalments in arrears, in particular the poor countries which perhaps could not pay. As for the rich countries, they have no excuse, but we are prepared to pay the instalments of both until they can pay them in the future.

I should like to tell our brothers in the confrontation states against the racist regimes in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia, that it is their right to ask for military support. They have the right to ask openly and officially for military support from African countries to confront the attacks by the racist regimes on their borders. In this respect, I should like to say that the Jamahiriyah is prepared to fight openly on the side of Mozambique, it being an independent state the independence of which is every now and then violated, and on the side of Angola which is being exposed to attacks by South Africa, on the side of other countries which might be exposed to aggression by the racist regimes which still exist on African soil.

As for our brethern in the African liberation movements--the National Congress for the Liberation of South Africa, the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, SWAPO, the Namibia liberation movement, we want to tell them that it is their right to ask for anything from us. It is our duty to give to them, since defending them is tantamount to defending ourselves. Our freedom cannot be complete unless they wrest their freedom. To our brothers in Reunion Island I should like to address an appeal that they stand on their own feet, unite their ranks and make their liberation movement like other liberation movements fighting colonialism in Africa. We blame our brothers in Reunion Island; but it is colonialism which has imposed on them a social and political situation which caused them to be backward to the extent that they are unable to establish a serious liberation movement. But the day will come when Reunion will be able to establish a liberation movement which will be able, without support, to wrest independence.

Finally, I once again welcome you to your country, our country. Your presence here for the second time is a great honor. Africa is for the Africans: Africa has no alliance except with itself.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER CITES CONDITIONS FOR PEACE

LD132114Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The situation in the so-called Horn of Africa, especially on the border between Ethiopia and Somalia, is becoming increasingly tense. Our special correspondent (Eugen Thiehm) today sent us an interview granted to Czechoslovak television by the Ethiopian foreign minister. [begin recording]

[Thiehm] What are the chances of a peaceful solution of the present conflict in the Horn of Africa?

[Answer] Peace in the area depends exclusively on the position of Somalia. It is Somalia which is now putting forward expansionist demands, which is demanding the establishment of a so-called Greater Somalia, and which is engaged in agression against Ethiopia. My country, Ethiopia, is naturally defending itself now. It is using lawful means to defend its right to self-determination.

From the moment of the victory of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974, our government has assured Somali representatives at every opportunity that Ethiopia wants peace, and that it is in favor of close cooperation between the two countries. We have always stressed that we favor cooperation and not destruction, and that this is precisely the only foundation for good-neighborly relations.

Somalia--its present leadership--is now betraying the ideas of socialism. It is abandoning the principles of scientific socialism which the Somali people have accepted. The Somali leaders have thus disparaged even the immense and generous assistance offered by the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, in building the socialist foundations of Somali society. The Somali Government has rejected the well-meaning advice of the countries of the socialist community, as well as of all other peace-loving people in the world, and committed an act of agression against Ethiopia. We have been forced to put up resistance to this attack. We must ward off the danger which, in fact, threatens the whole of Africa. The implementation of Somalia's expansionist aims could become a most dangerous precedent for the solution of problems in other African regions. Our present struggle is, in fact, a struggle against aggression as a whole.

Ethiopia is continuing to insist on a peaceful solution. We are for peace with only one condition--that Somalia immediately and unconditionally withdraw all of its armed forces from Ethiopian territory. This is the only condition laid down by the Ethiopian leadership, and it is a condition which we have made clear to the whole world. [end recording]

ADMINISTRATORS VISIT RESETTLED FARMERS IN HARARGE

LD122134Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Yesterday a high-level team headed by Commander Lemma Gutema, chief administrator of the Hararge Administrative Region, visited farmers who are being resettled and rehabilitated following the routing and destruction of the invasion forces. The farmers, who are being resettled and rehabilitated in localities in the Babile Subdistrict of the Gursum District, were visited by representatives of the Ministeries of National Resources Development and Health as well as the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

FORMER EPRP YOUTH PUBLICLY CONFESS, ASK PARDON

LD131246Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Over 300 youngsters who were misguided by the so-called Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party exposed themselves on their own initiative at a general meeting held yesterday in different kebeles [urban dwellers associations] in Addis Ababa. The youths regretted for being unwittingly associated with the self-styled EPRP and asked for public pardon.

A representative of the repenting youth pointed out on the occasion that EPRP had succeeded in misleading the youth because, at the time of the spontaneous uprising in the February revolution, there was no politicized, organized and armed mass organization. He reiterated that the decisive measure taken by progressives and patriots during the red terror campaign had, however, dealt a deathblow to criminal counterrevolutionary forces bent on disrupting the popular revolution.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO DENIES ETHIOPIANS RECAPTURE TERRITORY

LD131842Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] More than 30,000 civilian volunteers from Benadir region have enlisted at Defense Ministry training camps in response to the national defense appeal from the extraordinary session of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) Central Committee on 8 and 9 February. This was disclosed by the commander of Halane Institute, Challe Brig Gen Adan Abdullahi Nur, who is a member of the SRSP Central Committee.

The commander was speaking to newsmen from international newspapers, radio, television and news agencies who were visiting Halane, one of the centers where volunteers report for participation in national defense. He told newsmen that the volunteers' action is to counter foreign aggression against the sovereignty of Somalia and aimed at exterminating the liberation fronts. Brig Gen Adan Abdullahi Nur also stated that the volunteers are young people who are continuing to arrive at various centers established by the Somali Defense Ministry.

Answering a question on the Abyssinian claims that they have recaptured parts of the territory from the liberation fronts, Challe Adan said this claim is without foundation and is similar to the lies which the Abyssinians used to spread about liberated territory, at a time when foreign journalists were visiting it at the invitation of the front.

Answering a question about the military experience of the volunteers, the commander said that the Somali people have already been given training on national defense.

AFP Report

TA131602Y Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 13 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Mogadiscio, Feb 13 (AFP)--Nearly 30,000 men and women in the Mogadiscio region were said today to have volunteered for service since the Somali Government proclaimed a state of emergency and general mobilisation last Saturday.

They would be posted after speeded-up military training, Gen Adan Abdullahi Nur, a member of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party's Central Committee, responsible for recruiting operations, said after visiting a training camp in the suburbs of the capital. There was no compulsory conscription and volunteers were being taken from the age of 15, he added.

He refused to indicate the number of regular army units fighting in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, alongside "Somali liberation forces," in the face of what Somalia has called "Cuban-Soviet aggression."

But Somalia was ready to face any invasion of its territory and the Ogaden situation was "good," he added, denying Addis Ababa reports that Somali forces were in retreat.

Somalia revealed this weekend that its forces were present in the Ogaden region, which is claimed by "liberation forces."

According to the news bulletin of "Somali liberation forces," today, the town of Adigala, about 60 kms (38 miles) northeast of Diredawa on the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway, was still held by the Western Somalia Liberation Front, despite Addis Ababa reports last Saturday that it had been taken by the Ethiopians.

Some reports here today indicated that Ethiopian forces, having "softened up" the Diredawa and Harar region and moved along the rail link, were at present advancing toward the key Kara Marda pass and nearby town of Jijiga.

According to some reports, the Ethiopians intended to take Jijiga from the east. Somali liberation forces have implicitly admitted Ethiopian operations in the Diredawa and Harar region, announcing "strategic withdrawals."

SIAD BARRE ASSESSES SOVIET-CUBAN INVASION

LW131215Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Feb 78 pp 110-113 DW

[Interview with Somali President Siad Barre--name of interviewer, place and date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, is your country on the brink of defeat in the war against Ethiopia in view of the superiority of Soviet and Cuban fire power?

Siad Barre: For us it is much rather a question of how far Somalia can fight all by itself with some chances of success against the Soviet Union, the great military power with its enormous financial means and with unlimited supplies. This is truly not easy.

SPIEGEL: Have you been disappointed by the West, and particularly by America?

Siad Barre: Most certainly--I really am disappointed. First of all, the West has something like an international responsibility to act on a worldwide basis for peace. It seems that, however, the West is permitting the Soviets to do everything they want to do. I call that injustice.

SPIEGEL: What have you done so far?

Siad Barre: That is the second point. We appealed to the politicians in the West, but the answer was negative or they did not even deem it necessary to answer at all. Maybe they feel morally responsible to stop the Soviet invasion. But they are also following their interests, regardless of what they may be. So I am very much disappointed.

SPIEGEL: Did not President Carter make encouraging commitments to you before the war began?

Siad Barre: That is known to the whole world. President Carter declared he would help Somalia. We do not know what made him change his mind.

SPIEGEL: It seems now that, together with the Ethiopians, Soviet and Cuban units are fighting against the Somalis, supported by helpers from the GDR and South Yemen. Who will assist you? The Arabs?

Siad Barre: Well, yes. We count on Arab countries as well as on other African countries. But what can they achieve? The other side has planes, rockets, artillery and all kinds of highly technical arms which our possible helpers do not possess and cannot produce. How should they help?

SPIEGEL: After all, Egyptian President Sadat promised to send troops to Somalia.

Siad Barre: Let us take the conflict as it is. It was a fight between the Ethiopian colonizers and the suppressed people in the Ogaden who arose for their independence. The Soviet Union, Cuba and other cliques wanted to involve Somalia in a great conflict just to inflict harm on our country. Every pretext was good enough for them. We tried to explain the real situation to the world--the conflict between Ethiopia and the freedom fighters. Unfortunately, though, we were met with only deaf ears in the West.

SPIEGEL: How do you explain that?

Siad Barre: We do not know why. We are now facing an internationalization of the conflict. Today it does not seem to be merely an African, Ethiopian or Somali affair. A superpower appeared, and so Somalia is forced to appeal to all states of good will to act against this illegal intervention and demonstration of muscle and arrogance. So if the Arabs, Egyptians or others will assist us, we will be grateful.

SPIEGEL: You state that it is a conflict between freedom fighters and their opponents. Have no regular Somali troops been involved in the war?

Siad Barre: This is always said by people who want to achieve a certain political goal that way.

SPIEGEL: No regular Somali troops in the Ogaden?

Siad Barre: Naturally, Somalia never kept it a secret that it supported the freedom fighters in the Ogaden, as we are willing to help all who must fight for their independence. Somalia did not enter the fighting until we were practically forced to do that, namely when foreign states became involved. Now it has become a fact that our regular troops are fighting, too. Foreigners have advanced to the inner part.

SPIEGEL: The inner part of Somalia?

Siad Barre: Most certainly. They are bombing targets in Somalia every day.

SPIEGEL: Your country did not officially declare war on Ethiopia. Could that still happen?

Siad Barre: I think that this cannot be hindered by anything if you keep in mind that we are being attacked on our national territory and that they are bombing us every day. We never tried to carry something too far. Now Hargeisa is being attacked every day--what do you need an official declaration for?

SPIEGEL: What could America, what could the West do in view of the present situation, in your opinion?

Siad Barre: The Soviet Union and its allies are in the same boat with the Ethiopians. Unfortunately Israel, too, is involved in the affair. The statement of the Israeli foreign minister was obvious. He said: We are supporting Ethiopia, and that is some sort of an agreement with America. We do not understand anything any more. Do not ask me about the political situation. Once we have clarified all that, we shall see in which way we can be supported. You see, we need help in all fields--politically, diplomatically, militarily, economically--really everywhere.

SPIEGEL: What help could the West Germans give you?

Siad Barre: The West Germans could help us immensely. Chancellor Schmidt explained to me, though, that it is impossible for the Germans, due to NATO stipulations, to supply us with arms. But I truly believe that if West Germany really wants to help us, it will find ample ways and possibilities for doing this.

SPIEGEL: Which, for instance?

Siad Barre: I mean if West Germany takes up a clear position. I think such a position would help Somalia in the interest of peace. The Western countries really could do much before we will be hit by a catastrophe. We recognize the weight West Germany has in the world, and that is more than just a few kilograms. We really recognize with gratitude what the West Germans were willing to do so far, what they have planned to do. But if a friends realizes that one is in need, he must help quickly.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that America's lack of willingness to help comes from a secret agreement with the Soviet Union?

Siad Barre: Frankly, I do not know. But what I see is that the Americans have left complete freedom of movement to the Soviet Union on the Horn of Africa. And that comes after our urgent official appeal for help! I do not know anything about a secret agreement, but I fail to comprehend why President Carter allows Brezhnev to dance around in Africa. What example is thereby given to all other African states when they see what the Soviets are allowed to do? The situation in the future will be that everybody has to do the Soviet's bidding, simply because no other country, no other organizations, would come to his aid.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, suppose the Ethiopians advance into Somali territory with Soviet help. Will you then see your government in danger?

Siad Barre: Why quite certainly.

SPIEGEL: The war costs Somalia a lot of money. The people suffer from many burdens; prices increase. Will this burden become even heavier?

Siad Barre: The plot against our country is ruinous. Help may come from friendly countries.

SPIEGEL: Economic aid from the capitalist West is still flowing into your country. Your enemies claim that the Somali system of scientific socialism is thereby hollowed out.

Siad Barre: We have developed this system for the emancipation and the development of our people. But we do not regard it as a religion, as people in Europe seem to believe. This is why it is not in danger. The Soviet Union, at any rate, did not teach us socialism, as it is often claimed in Europe. The system merely enables us to overcome the backwardness of our people. Scientific socialism is no reason at all for not continuing to cultivate the contacts with all our friends. It is no state religion but rather a phenomenon of practical politics.

SPIEGEL: How would you visualize a peaceful solution of the conflict if it were up for debate?

Siad Barre: As long as the Soviet Union has the say on the other side this is a hypothetical question. The Soviets have neutralized the West; they continue their campaign. How could peace be achieved in view of this? It could be, after all, only if the West, the Europeans, take a clear position and restore the balance of power.

SPIEGEL: Does the right to self-determination for the people of Ogaden continue to be your condition for peace?

Siad Barre: Yes, we shall not deviate from that. We even go as far as to say that we would have no objection if the liberation fighters decide to be independent or even to continue belonging to Ethiopia. The Soviet Union always pretends to be for peace, but peace will not come. This sounds very gloomy, but it is true.

SPIEGEL: Many African states, too, are not backing you.

Siad Barre: I can declare openly that Africa is backing us. For all African states are agreed that it is the right of the people in the Ogaden to gain their independence.

SPIEGEL: Little can be heard of such utterances, however.

Siad Barre: For a reason unknown to me the African states do not want to raise their voices. Maybe some European countries which are behind it advise them to keep silent now. But they are not against us, definitely not. The foreign minister of Nigeria told me that the intervention in the Ogaden is a shame for Africa.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, would you have booted the Russians out of your country if you could have foreseen all the problems which this action entailed for your government?

Siad Barre: We would do exactly the same thing again. For we Somalis never tolerate tutelage by peoples and states. Nobody forced us to take that action, but we realized that the activities of the Soviet Union were baneful and adventurous to us. And this was exactly why we took that decision. I emphasize: Even if the West does not come to our aid, we do not regret our decision, even if we have to fight to the last man.

SPIEGEL: Why is it that you do not sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as you did with Cuba?

Siad Barre: I cannot give you any answer to this question right now. This is not a decision which I can take on my own. It requires the definition of a stance by other institutions of this country which are still in the process of analyzing the situation.

SPIEGEL: How do you assess the future political development in this part of the world?

Siad Barre: Bad, very bad. I see dangers, black clouds of danger, and the first drops are already falling on Somalia and the other states of this part of the world. I am convinced that many countries will come under great pressure. I also see the consequences, which will be that many countries will not accept their fate. The activities of the Soviet Union may lead to a third world war, unless the Soviets are put in their place--now. Just do not believe that the oil supply of the Western world will not suffer. I say: I foresee a very bad situation if things are simply left to their own momentum.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, thank you for this interview.

TANZANIA

MINISTER CONDEMNS INTERNAL SETTLEMENT IN RHODESIA

LD111538Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 11 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The foreign minister, Ndugu Mkapa, has strongly condemned plans to reach a so-called internal settlement of the Rhodesian crisis, which, he said, was aimed at setting up a puppet regime in that country. Such plans could not stop the fighting going on in the country and would only intensify bloodshed. Ndugu Mkapa's remarks were contained in a speech read on his behalf by the minister for national education, Ndugu Kuhanga, at a reception given in Dar es Salaam last night to bid farewell to the British high commissioner to Tanzania, Mr Mervyn Brown. In the speech, Ndugu Mkapa also hailed the good relations between Tanzania and Britain and called for the strengthening of economic relations between the two countries.

UGANDA

MINISTER EXTENDS INVITATION TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD131210Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Uganda Government has invited a delegation from the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to come to Uganda for correct and up-to-date information about the situation in Uganda. In a telegram sent to the U.S. State Department in Washington the Uganda minister of foreign affairs said:

Information has been received through news media that the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress is presently discussing Uganda. It will be most difficult for Congress to discuss meaningfully and usefully matters concerning Uganda unless it has correct and up-to-date information.

It is the Uganda Governments view that at present Congress does not have a correct and true picture of events in Uganda because most of the information at its disposal is emanating from press reports whose representatives are non-resident in Uganda. They use rumors created by exiles, who in many cases have committed offences, such as embezzling public funds before leaving this country. Other exiles are malicious politicians who have failed to achieve their ambitions and have now become international professional refugees. Therefore, the Uganda Government would wish to use its good offices and hereby has the pleasure to invite members of the Congress to come to Uganda and see for themselves the peace and tranquillity which exists in this country, contrary to the blatant lies which the enemies of Uganda are propagating.

The government and people of Uganda would be very happy to receive a delegation from the Congress of the United States who will have the opportunity to visit the whole of Uganda.

It may interest Congress to know that today, Uganda, in the course of democratizing, has a national forum which consists of representatives from all districts of Uganda and their decisions and recommendations are the basis of government policy and actions.

Finally, when and if a congressional delegation comes to Uganda, they will see for themselves that the Government of Uganda has the highest respect for the rule of law and human dignity.

KAMPALA SEES MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH IN TIES WITH KENYA

LD1311914Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been encouraging to note that the new strategy of peace and reconciliation which was first propounded on New Year's Day is already proving to be fruitful so early in the year. The inference here must be obvious.

The last single event in the closing of last week claimed the attention of our entire region as much as the presence in Kampala of the high-powered delegation from Kenya and the subsequent bilateral discussions which were at a higher level than we have had for about 3 years. This followed the release from custody of seven Kenyans late last month and the earlier visit to Uganda by Mr Peter Kenyatta on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the military government in Uganda.

Events have moved rapidly since then culminating in the meeting last Wednesday of ministers from both sides of the border at the International Conference Center. And wisely the necessary safeguards have been laid down to consolidate and improve upon what has been achieved in the Kampala round of negotiations.

Thus it was envisaged that the establishment of diplomatic missions in the capitals of both countries shall serve to provide them with the link that has been lacking since last July when the community collapsed, while the separate committees that were recommended to report to the ministers meeting which has been scheduled for next month in Nairobi to deliberate upon those reports are aimed [words indistinct] temporary institutions through mutually acceptable solutions can be worked out.

Our two countries might be on the verge of a major breakthrough to better stable relations. But still on no account must we harbor fears of a modest task. Rome was not built in a day and, likewise, it (?remains) futile to expect our most difficult, but not insurmountable, problems to be solved by a mere stroke of a pen.

Our approach must, therefore, be cautious, but determined, based on a thorough study of the obstacles we are faced with and the needs and aspirations of the people of our two countries. The two countries ought to move (?swiftly) and with a sense of urgency through the preliminaries to establish these committees that were recommended so that they get down to work without delay in order to have the reports ready when the two countries go the negotiating table next month.

AMIN HAILS LIBYAN, SUDANESE MOVE TO RESTORE TIES

LD1015554Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has cabled the Libyan and Sudanese heads of state hailing their decision to reestablish diplomatic relations between their countries. The president's message reads:

Your Excellencies and dear brothers: I have learned with happiness the good and reassuring news of the most welcome decision to restore normal relations between your two great countries. This decision is a breakthrough and constitutes a landmark in interstate settlements of dispute.

[illegible] Uganda hailed the decision in particular because I and my brother, Jomo Kenyatta, [illegible] just settled, without outside intervention, temporary problems which had tended to mar the traditional and natural bonds of friendship between Kenya and Uganda. It is my sincere hope that what Your Excellencies have accomplished and what Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and I have done will set an example to other leaders in Africa, the Arab world and indeed the entire Third World of how problems and differences can be solved among ourselves and by ourselves to promote peace and understanding in our regions.

On my part I have already declared this year a year of peace, love and reconciliation, not only with our neighbors but all the countries in the world. It therefore gives me a feeling of personal satisfaction that your commendable act of reconciliation has coincided with my already declared policy of love, peace and reconciliation.

I look forward to meeting both of you in person at our next gathering of the 14th OAU summit in Khartoum, the beautiful city and capital of the Sudan which happily will be the capital of Africa for the year 1978-1979. Accept Your Excellencies and dear brothers the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Copies of the message went to President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia; the OAU secretary general, Dr William Eteki Mboumova, and the secretary general of the Arab League, Mr Mahmud Riyad.

LIBYANS RECEIVE GIFTS, MESSAGE FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

LD1319 14Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Brigadier Maliyamungu, general staff officer in charge of training and operations in the Uganda armed forces, has presented farewell gifts to the two-man Libyan delegation who attended the anniversary of the military administration. Conveying a message from the vice president, General Mustafa, Brigadier Maliyamungu said that Ugandans and Libyans are brothers and shall always stand firmly together in time of war and peace. Brigadier Maliyamungu also handed to the delegation leader a confidential message from President Amin to his brother, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

CHAD

PRESIDENT MALLOUM URGES QUICK END TO FIGHTING

PA130132Y Paris AFP in English 0120 GMT 13 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, Feb (?13) (AFP)--Chad will reconsider its complaint against Libya (?lodged) with the Security Council last week if a ceasefire becomes effective by Feb 16 in northern Chad, head of state Felix Malloum said here last night when he broadcast an urgent appeal for an end to violent fighting there.

The fighting broke out on Feb 4 in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) region, the mountainous desert stronghold of insurgents which Chad accuses Libya of actively supporting. Libya also lays claim to Chad's Aouzou area along the frontier.

General Malloum said the ruling Supreme Military Council (CSM) had decided to review its Security Council complaint at the urging of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

The ceasefire call itself was being repeated in keeping with (?the principal) mission assigned to the CSM by the officers' group of the Chad Armed Forces (GROPAT) to restore peace and harmony in Chad, Gen Malloum explained.

He said the appeal for the fighting to end at midnight was addressed to all the combatants.

The CSM's bid for national reconciliation was aimed at all opposition groups, who were all invited to state their conditions for returning to the national family.

He hoped everything possible would be done to produce an immediate end to hostilities and that Libya would view the offer to review the Security Council complaint as a sign of goodwill.

ALGERIAN GOVERNMENT SENDS SPECIAL ENVOY TO NDJAMENA

PA101737Y Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 10 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Feb (AFP)--Mustapha Ben Amar, a special envoy of the Algerian Government, arrived here on Friday to deliver a message from President Houari Boumediene to Gen Felix Malloum.

Observers have said that Ben Amar's visit to Chad comes at an important moment in Chad's political history, which has been highlighted in the last few days by the announcement of an agreement between General Malloum's government and rebel chief Hissene Habre, and the proclamation on Tuesday of a general amnesty granted to all Chadian political prisoners and exiles.

These observers do not exclude the possibility that the Algerian chief of state's message might deal with Chadian political exiles now living in Algeria, who, under the terms of the amnesty decree, have until 5 April to return to Chad.

CONGO

HEAD OF NGOUABI ASSASSIN UNIT FOUND, KILLED

LD131027Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] Vengeance in Brazzaville: The security forces have found and killed former Captain Kikadidi, the head of the assassination unit that killed President Ngouabi in March of last year. It had been reported that the captain had found refuge abroad and lived a leisurely life thanks to the money received from those who ordered the killing. But apparently he was in Brazzaville all the time, and it was there that he was found during the night and killed while trying to escape.

ANGOLA

NETO URGES ANGOLAN DEFENSE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD121930Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 12 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Angolan President Agostinho Neto in Bie on 11 February at the closing session of the coordinating organ for socioeconomic activities of the center, east and south of the country--recorded]

[Excerpt] I think, comrades, that your work has been extremely useful. I wonder whether the motion you have passed in my favor, which I have listened to, is wholly fair. Comrades, instead of criticizing my work, you are constantly praising it. I wonder whether in fact you are not harming my work. It would sometimes be good to criticize it. This is the only way to make one correct his mistakes. This can only be done through criticism and self-criticism. Nevertheless, I am grateful for the motion.

We believe there is tribalism still. It exists and we can feel it here, in Luanda, in Zaire, in Cabinda and Moxico provinces. It is there, [words indistinct] despite the work we have been undertaking to accomplish national unity. We have achieved much through this effort. However, we have to think that tribalism exists. How can we stamp out tribalism and other provincial, regional and tribal differences? Racial differences also exist.

It can only be done through economic development. This can only be achieved by bringing together our country's citizens, by putting the workers and the peasants side by side, by simply eradicating capitalist exploitation in our country. We shall thus be able to advance toward socialism. At any rate, we are not doing badly as regards this task. Nevertheless, we shall have to make great efforts.

I also believe, comrades, that we need to improve greatly--I am sorry I am going to stress a point which you have already heard--where the civil service is concerned. I am sure that nobody in Angola, none of us in this room, has any doubt about [words indistinct] at in the civil service. [passage indistinct] It is not dynamic enough to implement party decisions. I am not going to speak about everything concerning it--that would be overburdening the meeting. I am not going to speak on the problem of goods being stored which should be immediately distributed to the people but which are not.

We have a bureaucratic machine at the government level which we inherited from the Portuguese colonialists. This machine sometimes breaks down. It does not live up to our intentions. (?Whenever we) take decisions at the party level, we discover that at a certain level everything fails. I am sure that certain measures are not being implemented, which is not how it ought to be. This is not in accordance with all the decisions taken. This might perhaps be due to lack of guidance. We must make daily decisions and analytical criticisms in order to overcome the colonialist mentality. (?We must do away) with this society within which we cannot act like true revolutionaries, but we will not be able to do this as long as there is inadequate understanding of the meaning of party guidance.

Comrades, we still have enemies--enemies who are waging war against us. The nearest enemy to us is South Africa. We need not refer to the secondary effects brought about by daily attacks by South Africa. The day before yesterday [9 February] South African military aircraft crossed our border. The subversion carried out here gets its supplies from South Africa. And certainly (?people living in Bie) know about the supply bases existing in Cuando Cubando.

This, therefore, means that our enemy is South Africa. We should have no illusions whatever in this respect. It is all those imperialists who are supporting South Africa. How do we liberate ourselves from these enemies? We shall have to make more sacrifices. Let us organize the People's Defense Organization [ODP]. Let us remobilize FAPLA to enable them seriously to fight these enemies who have no right and must not be allowed to disturb our domestic life with massacres, with repeated attacks along our border or to supply subversion which is opposed to the wishes of our people but which serves the wishes of those who think that, by liquidating Angola, the imperialists and racists will be secure to cause (?disturbance).

Comrades, I believe that we must pay attention to these problems. Let us participate in the ODP. Let us defend our country. And who is not defending it? Who is not defending our country? Many thousands of men from urban areas have gone to areas where there is the need to fight the enemy in order to defend our country. Women are bearing arms to defend our country. The comrade officers of the armed forces give the whole of their attention to the defense of our country. Our entire national life in the a certain dependent on the problems of our country's defense.

Who is not defending our country? We should have political activists as well as soldiers. Regardless of needs for technical competence, of the extent of the need to fill any sector (?with civil servants), we must first defend our country. Only after this shall we have other things. [Words indistinct] because we shall have no communications, we shall have no clothes, we shall have no means of transportation, we will not, in fact, have the minimum comforts which every peasant and worker should have in his house but which we cannot have. And the danger comes from South Africa. So, if you volunteer to fight in Cuando Cubango, we shall be extremely grateful. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

NETO NOTES DIFFICULTIES IN TIES WITH PORTUGAL

LD1319?4Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Speech made by Angolan President Agostinho Neto at the People's Palace on 12 February during the swearing in ceremony of government officials--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade ministers, the comrades (?concerned): We are today swearing in comrades of three different categories. One comrade is a militant of the armed forces, three are provincial commissars and one is an ambassador.

We have appointed three provincial commissars to three commissariats in three provinces which have been vacant for some months, because some of our comrade provincial commissars were of such merit that we were obliged to call them in for posts in ministries in the central government. That was the case with Comrade Muteka and with Comrade Camara. Muteka was the provincial commissar of Bie. Comrade Camara was provincial commissar of Mocamedes, and one commissariat--the Launda commissariat--was vacant. We thought that we had to fill these posts with comrades who, by virtue of their experience in the party, competence, dedication, and understanding of people, could represent the central government. We thought that in Bie, Comrade Amilcar de Figueiredo would be the person who could assume this responsibility. That is why we appointed him. We thought that for the Mocamedes Province Comrade [words indistinct], who was political coordinator of the political provisional commission of Benguela, could fill this post. We thought that the coordinator of the Luanda Political Commission, Comrade (Mendes de Carvalho), could assume responsibility for Luanda Province. I believe that through these decisions, taken by me and the Politburo, we shall meet our immediate needs for having in the public administration people capable of implementing the policy laid down by the First MPLA Congress.

Finally we have appointed Comrade (Adriao Sebastiao), ambassador to the Portuguese Republic.

The fact that Portugal exploited our people through its colonialist bureaucracy should not hinder us today from establishing friendly relations and cooperation in all fields with the Portuguese people. We have felt that despite the insults from the press and insults by some of the most high-ranking government officials--the high-ranking officials of the state and especially the head of state, Gen Ramalho Eanes--we should devote particular attention to this problem of relations with our people. Therefore, we want a bit of [words indistinct] as regards the insults by the press and we will open our ears a bit more as regards relations with the Portuguese state.

Thus we shall find out if this approach is fair or not. We need not only to normalize our relations but to establish contacts which are just, fair and fraternal with the Portuguese people. I am sure that this approach is the best for our people. The restoration of fair and amiable relations with other peoples in the world will obviously benefit our people. It will also serve our basic needs--the necessary conditions for the supply of technicians, machines, industrial and agricultural products--and our fundamental human relations with the Portuguese people. This is necessary. The Portuguese do not need enemies and neither do we. Why have enemies? We simply need friends. We are going to do everything possible to enable us to be their friends. If this is not possible, obviously we shall act in an appropriate way and in accordance with our [word indistinct].

Party and government comrade officers, we need not revise our international policy. We have been affirming and shall always affirm our internationalist policy. We are internationalists by nature and, if anybody does not believe it, he need only look at the geographical conditions surrounding us. These are the conditions out of which Angolan policy is evolving today. We do not need to show him.

We have an internationalist policy. This policy will be promoted to enable us to overcome obstacles, ideological and social, which even today, stand between our young People's Republic of Angola and other states--states which were set up here in Africa. I am not going to expatiate on international issues, but to rule a province [word indistinct]. Our provinces are bigger than most other countries of the world in terms of area.

We wish the comrade commissars success in their tasks and we want them to make our people, the Angolan people, feel satisfied and privileged to have them as their leaders. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

TANJUG CITES BORBA ON POLITICAL TRENDS IN ANGOLA

LD131408Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG)--An intensive campaign of political persuasion is underway in Angola aimed at proving that some of the organs set up during the revolutionary upheavals following the proclamation of independence no longer correspond to the concept of people's power as defined by the last congress of the Angola Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA).

The main targets of criticism are the "people's commissions," especially those in Luanda. Involved, in fact, is a contradiction deriving from the period of the revolution. During the national liberation war, the MPLA set up various organizations and bodies which actually were new organs of government in the liberated territories. However, the actual constitution of the MPLA as a Marxist-Leninist party of labour followed considerably later.

In the meantime, says a correspondent of the Belgrade paper BORBA in a dispatch from Nairobi, "people's commissions" sprang up, partly spontaneously and partly in an organized way, as the main cells of government in the quarters of Luanda and other cities of Angola. Debates and controversy on the role of these commissions have been going on ever since 1976.

The MPLA Congress decided that the so-called law of people's government should simply be abolished, as its spirit was found to deviate from the leading role of the party as it is now. Warnings have been voiced that the law does not state clearly that the party is the leading nucleus of people's power and that the organs of this power must act on the basis of party directives. On the contrary, the law defined these as "an expression of the spontaneous struggle of the masses" and they could be abused to fight the party.

The MPLA leadership considers a weakness of the law precisely its granting to the people's commissions of the right to keep a check on the work of government organs, contrary to the principles of democratic centralism. The MPLA Congress decided that such prerogatives--the rights of checks and criticism from below--carry the danger of a power structure parallel to the government, with such occurrences registered in the past.

The next few months will show the extent to which the just founded party is able to bring into the process of democratic construction the people's masses as the participants in substantive changes on the road of socialist construction.

TANJUG REPORTS NEW UNITA, SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

LD131826Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, February 13 (TANJUG)--Well-informed circles in Luanda report that the military units of South Africa and of the "UNITA" treacherous movement have committed a new aggression in the south of the People's Republic of Angola. Armed attacks were made on the city of Ouambo and the province of Cunene. No official reports have arrived as yet, but there is talk of a fierce clash with a number of casualties.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MINISTER'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

For the text of the joint communique issued on the official visit of Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento to Romania from 3 to 6 February, see the Romania section of the 10 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MALAWI

MINISTER CALLS FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH ISRAEL

LD141706Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Dick Mattenije, has called for increased reciprocal trade links between Malawi and Israel. Speaking at a luncheon in Blantyre today in honor of the visiting Israeli finance minister, Mr Simcha Ehrlich, Mr Mattenje said relations between the two countries were very good, and said as such, the two-way trade links between Malawi and Israel should be enhanced. In reply to the minister's speech, Mr Ehrlich thanked the government and the people of this country for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

Earlier today the Israel finance minister called on his excellency the life president at State House in Zambia. Speaking after his audience with the life president, Mr Ehrlich hailed his excellency's leadership, which he said has led to Malawi's economic, political and social progress since it attained independence. The Israeli delegation is in the country on a good will mission to strengthen the existing economic ties between the two countries.

Ehrlich Comments on Relations

TA140724Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich is ending his official visit to Malawi and will leave shortly for home. Yesterday, the finance minister met with the president of Malawi in the latter's official residence. The question of the resumption of the diplomatic ties between Israel and the African countries was discussed, among other things. After the meeting with Malawi's president, Finance Minister Ehrlich said: [begin recording]

[Ehrlich] It was a candid and friendly talk. We discussed broadening the economic ties between us and Malawi. We talked about the situation in the Middle East. We also discussed the possibilities of resuming diplomatic relations between a considerable number of countries in Africa and Israel.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is your impression of the possibility of intensified ties between Israel and Malawi and how were you impressed by the reception prepared for you here?

[Ehrlich] I must say that I did not know the Malawi people, but they are a very sharp people, very sharp people. I was received here kindly, warmly and candidly. It is really exciting and gives hopes for very close relations.

[Correspondent] Will there, in your opinion, be a continuation after this visit from the point of view of intensifying the relations between the countries?

[Ehrlich] Doubless there will be a continuation. I also invited the finance minister [to visit Israel]. I requested the Malawi president to approve of his visit. I can announce that he will shortly visit Israel. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL OPPOSES RHODESIAN INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

LD111856Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Samora Machel recently gave an interview to newsmen from ASSOCIATED PRESS and TIME magazine.

Speaking about the possibility of foreign investments in the Mozambique economy, President Samora Machel said that such investments would be used in sectors already defined by the Third Congress and by the state.

During the interview, the Mozambique head of state referred to the situation in southern Africa. He said it was up to the Security Council to lift the sanctions it had imposed, thereby enabling Mozambique to open its borders with Southern Rhodesia.

He added: When the fundamental causes of the sanctions are completely removed, then we will be able to say when we are going to reopen the border.

On the possibility of a negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe, President Samora said this would be on conditions imposed by the Zimbabweans themselves. He also said that he considered that a so-called internal settlement would be the surest way of guaranteeing that war continued in Zimbabwe.

President Samora Machel also discussed the issue of free elections in Zimbabwe, the possibility of Mozambique asking for foreign help to defend its borders against Rhodesian attacks, the reeducation camps in Mozambique and nonalinement.

DEVELOPMENT MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO TANZANIA

LD131222Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the FRELIMO Permanent Political Committee and minister of development and economic planning, left this morning for the United Republic of Tanzania at the head of a Mozambique delegation. The delegation is bearing a personal message from President Samora Machel addressed to the Tanzanian head of state, Julius Nyerere. The Mozambique delegation led by Marcelino Dos Santos will return to Maputo on 15 February.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE HEAD MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD102021Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 10 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maputo--The secretary for foreign affairs of the FRELIMO Central Committee and foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, met Kurt Kruger, the general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in Maputo today and said: "The GDR's continuous solidarity and aid to the party and people of Mozambique is an expression of the organized nature and the high level of consciousness of GDR citizens." The GDR belongs among those countries that have already supported FRELIMO's liberation struggle in a variety of ways, and which now give the FRELIMO party all-round help in building a new society.

Chissano and Kruger discussed problems connected with the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, especially the struggle of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Kruger Ends Visit

LD131226Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kurt Kruger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, returned to his country yesterday after a visit of several days to our country, where he was received by senior party and government leaders.

Shortly before departure, Kurt Kruger said his visit to Mozambique was aimed essentially at handing over the first consignment of a number of items donated by the peoples of the GDR and to discuss with FRELIMO leaders common problems in order to strengthen the existing friendship. He added that the visit was also aimed at seeing on the spot the tasks of national reconstruction in which the Mozambique people are engaged in order to gain better understanding and to pursue solidarity. Kurt Kruger said that in the face of the continuing struggle, the GDR people's solidarity will not end here and that further consignments of solidarity items donated by the GDR people will arrive in Mozambique.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY REPORTS TERRORIST, SECURITY OPERATIONS

LD131510Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 10 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A Combined Operations Headquarters communique reports the deaths in action of three members of the security forces. They were Pvt Alex (Dubareto), aged 24 and single from Salisbury who was educated at Highfields secondary school; Sgt (Phanuel Mustaf Kateri), aged 29 and married with three children from the Hartley District; and Constable Cosmas (Mufwaira), aged 24 and single from Inyanga District. Terrorists have murdered District Security Assistant Denford (Duri), aged 33 years and married with two children from the Makoni District. All next of kin have been informed.

On the afternoon of February 9, terrorists were responsible for the murder of Mr Johannes Frederick (Volvarts), aged 33 years and married with three children, when they ambushed his vehicle on his farm in the Beitbridge District. Security forces have killed 11 terrorists and one terrorist collaborator. Two tribesmen have been killed in terrorist-initiated crossfire, and terrorists have murdered five tribesmen, four of whom were beaten to death and the other shot.

At 7:45 am yesterday [9 Feb] a bus travelling in a tribal trust land in the western operational area detonated a terrorist landmine. Three passengers were killed and 21 injured, 8 of them seriously. The injured were taken to hospital by security forces. Government buildings at Kazungula were subjected to unprovoked mortar and small arms fire from within Zambia yesterday morning. There were no casualties, no damage to property, and fire was not returned.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER: NO STATEMENT ON NEW YORK TALKS NOW

LD131637Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, says no statement on the South-West Africa talks in New York will be made at this stage. Mr Vorster said in a special statement in the House of Assembly in Cape Town that the foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, would first have to report back to the cabinet on his discussions with the foreign ministers of the Big Five powers. In addition, interested parties in South-West Africa would have to be consulted. Replying to a question by the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, the prime minister said a debate on the talks would be held in the assembly at a later stage possibly.

ISRAELI MINISTER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF VISIT

LD131212Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1028 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Johannesburg--Israel's minister of finance, Mr Simha Ehrlich, said here yesterday discussions with the South African Government have been cordial and to the satisfaction of both countries.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport before his departure to Malawi, Mr Ehrlich said South African investment in Israel could be as high as R43-M in the next three years.

Referring to his talks with the minister of finance, Senator Owen Horwood, in Cape Town last week, Mr Ehrlich said investment and the industrial credit line were the two major topics of discussion.

He said the industrial credit line between the two countries was exhausted but after renewed negotiations Israel could purchase more from South Africa. This means about R40-m in South African raw materials, including high quality steel products.

Asked whether South African goods reprocessed in Israel would be marketed under a South African or Israeli label, he said: "Exported products must be made up of at least 40 percent of Israeli contents."

Mr Ehrlich said that Israel cannot be a channel for South African exports to Europe.

On the question of South African investment in Israel he explained that this was not a one-way stream but that there had been a movement of capital between the two countries.

Mr Ehrlich hoped Senator Horwood would accept his invitation to come to Israel at the end of the year to deal with other matters such as aviation links between the two countries and fishing rights.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD131214Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1023 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The minister of finance, Senator Owen Horwood, will visit Israel later this year following his discussions with an Israeli delegation headed by Israel's minister of finance, Mr S. Ehrlich.

This emerged at a ceremony and press conference Friday during which the two [words indistinct] representing their respective countries in a joint ministerial committee, signed agreement on cooperation in a variety of fields.

Items discussed included arrangements to enable South African nationals to participate more directly in the funding of the development of the infrastructure of the Israeli economy generally, as well as in specific enterprises, and an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation which is to become effective from April 1, 1978.

The committee also discussed the on-going cooperation in the fields of agricultural and medical research, including the holding of joint symposia and the exchange of personnel in these and associated fields. Fishing rights, the improvement of air services between the countries, trade relations and the establishment and expansion of joint industrial ventures were also discussed.

Senator Horwood said on the question of joint ventures that principles had been discussed, and that details would ow be formulated. (?He) expected to be able to announce some of these soon.

Queried on the prospect of South African money being used in developing Israel's infrastructure, he explained that there had been a movement of capital between the countries for some time now, and arrangements already existed for South African capital to be invested in approved projects in Israel. Asked whether a currency agreement had been discussed, Senator Horwood referred to Israel's recent step to float the (?pound), saying: "We are looking closely at the moment at the position of the rand.

"The De Kock Commission is investigating this issue and as soon as they come up with recommendations we will have to see whether to free the rand from the dollar."

"Certainly what Israel has done is very topical for us at this time."

Both ministers described relations between the two countries as being excellent.

The ministerial committee will reconvene periodically to discuss matters relating to investment, trade and economic relations as well as other items of common interest.

BOTHA: URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT TO BE EXPANDED

LD132141Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The South African minister of mines, Mr Botha, says his government has decided to give the green light to the next step in the uranium enrichment program by expanding the pilot plant at Valindaba near Pretoria. The aim is to turn Valindaba into a production plant with a large enough capacity to meet South Africa's nuclear fuel requirements in the course of time.

The minister says in a statement issued in Cape Town that the current economic climate does not allow for the erection of a full scale enrichment plant, which would necessitate the expenditure of a vast amount of capital. South Africa wants to become independent of the outside world for her nuclear fuel requirements and this aim is strengthened by the fact that there are indications which put a question mark on the free availability of nuclear fuel for the country.

Mr Botha said that as soon as the new extensions to Valindaba have been completed, the South African Government will give consideration to the establishment of bigger plant, but such a move will depend on the prevailing economic climate, the development plan of the country's nuclear power program and world demand for enriched uranium.

NAMIBIAN ADMINISTRATOR CALLS FOR END TO VIOLENCE

PA120237Y Paris AFP in English 0223 GMT 12 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpt] Okahao, northern Namibia, Feb 12 (AFP)--The South African administrator of Namibia, Judge Marthinus Steyn, appealed to all parties here yesterday to renounce violence, at the funeral of an assassinated member of the Ovambo tribal government.

The funeral, guarded by 450 soldiers, took place at the spot where Ovambo Minister of Health Toivo Shiyagaya was shot dead at a political meeting last Tuesday in his home town, some 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the Angolan border.

Police said the assassin belonged to the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

While condemning the murder as a human tragedy and a disaster, Judge Steyn also criticized members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), supported [words indistinct], for starting fights last week at a SWAPO meeting.

"Violence breeds violence," Judge Steyn warned DTA leaders present, including white settler spokesman Dirk Mudge and Herero Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

"We must exchange ideas, not fire," added the judge, who is supposed to guide Namibia to independence, along with UN Representative Martti Antissari of Finland, if an agreement is reached between the parties concerned at crucial negotiations going on this weekend in New York.

Political violence has increased in this former German colony, occupied by South Africa, during the past fortnight, with a South African raid into southern Angola. killing 18 SWAPO guerrillas, as well as fights at political meetings and the assassination of Mr Shiyagaya. The murdered health minister was buried with full military honors, performed by the Ovambo Home Guard, a black unit trained and commanded by white officers.

OVAMBO PROTESTS BORDER VIOLATIONS BY TERRORISTS

LD110654Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 11 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] The government of Ovambo in the north of South-West Africa is to deliver a protest to Angola against repeated violations of the Ovambo border by Angola-based terrorists. The protest will be passed on by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. The Ovambo authorities say that as a result of the incursions, the South African security forces are now being forced to take more drastic actions.

ZAMBIA

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS FRONTLINE STATES UNITED

LD131522Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Siteke Mwale, said today the frontline states had suffered a heavy burden on behalf of progressive nations in insuring that there was human dignity and social justice in southern Africa. Speaking at a luncheon hosted in honor of the outgoing Botswana high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Aloysius Mgarebe, at the Intercontinental Hotel, Dr Mwale said contrary to what was reported in the international press, the frontline states were very united, especially on the issue of the total liberation of southern Africa.

The minister said people that referred to Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Angola as so-called frontline states were deliberately impolite and were prophets of doom who wanted to see the presidents work under pressure. He said the frontline states work together with the same seriousness of purpose in trying to reach an amicable solution to the thorny southern African problem because they realize that it was only through unity that a lasting solution could be achieved.

Dr Mwale said the frontline states had done everything possible at the great expense of lives and property to insure that the people of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa enjoyed meaningful independence. He said that if moral and material support was continued for the liberation movements, the world would soon see a turn of events in favor of the oppressed people in southern Africa.

RUMORED LIST OF 'OFFICIAL CANDIDATES' DENIED

LD141014Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] Freedom House has dismissed as baseless recent reports that the party has drawn up a list of official candidates for the forthcoming general elections, and has advised that the rumor should be treated with the contempt it deserves. A spokesman reiterated that the party does not choose candidates and he warned the people, including members of parliament, to ignore any list they might come across. He emphasized the party could not hinder anyone from contesting in any constituency of his choice. He cautioned that the people of Zambia should not allow the enemies of the country to exploit petty differences or misunderstandings to mislead them.

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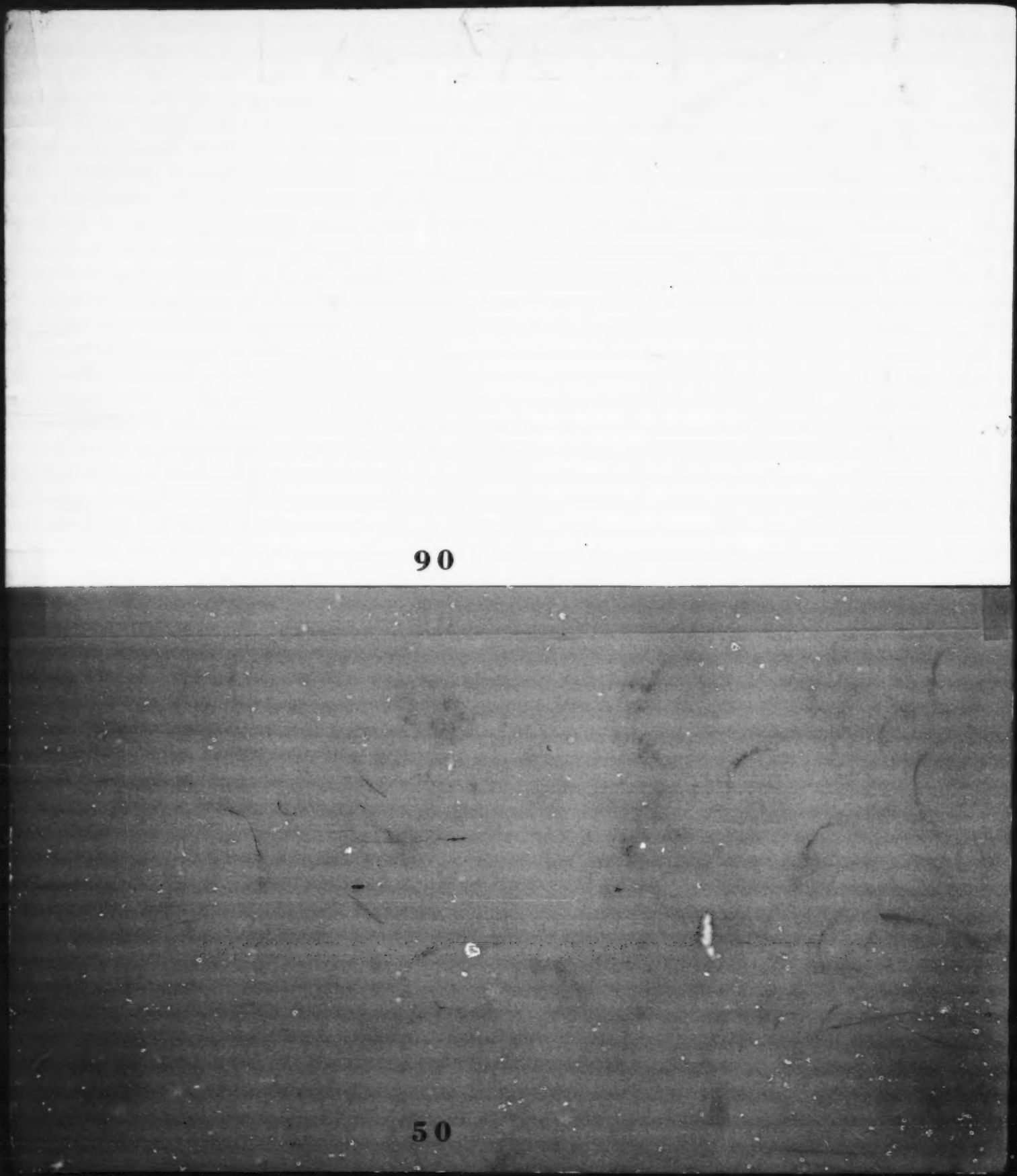
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